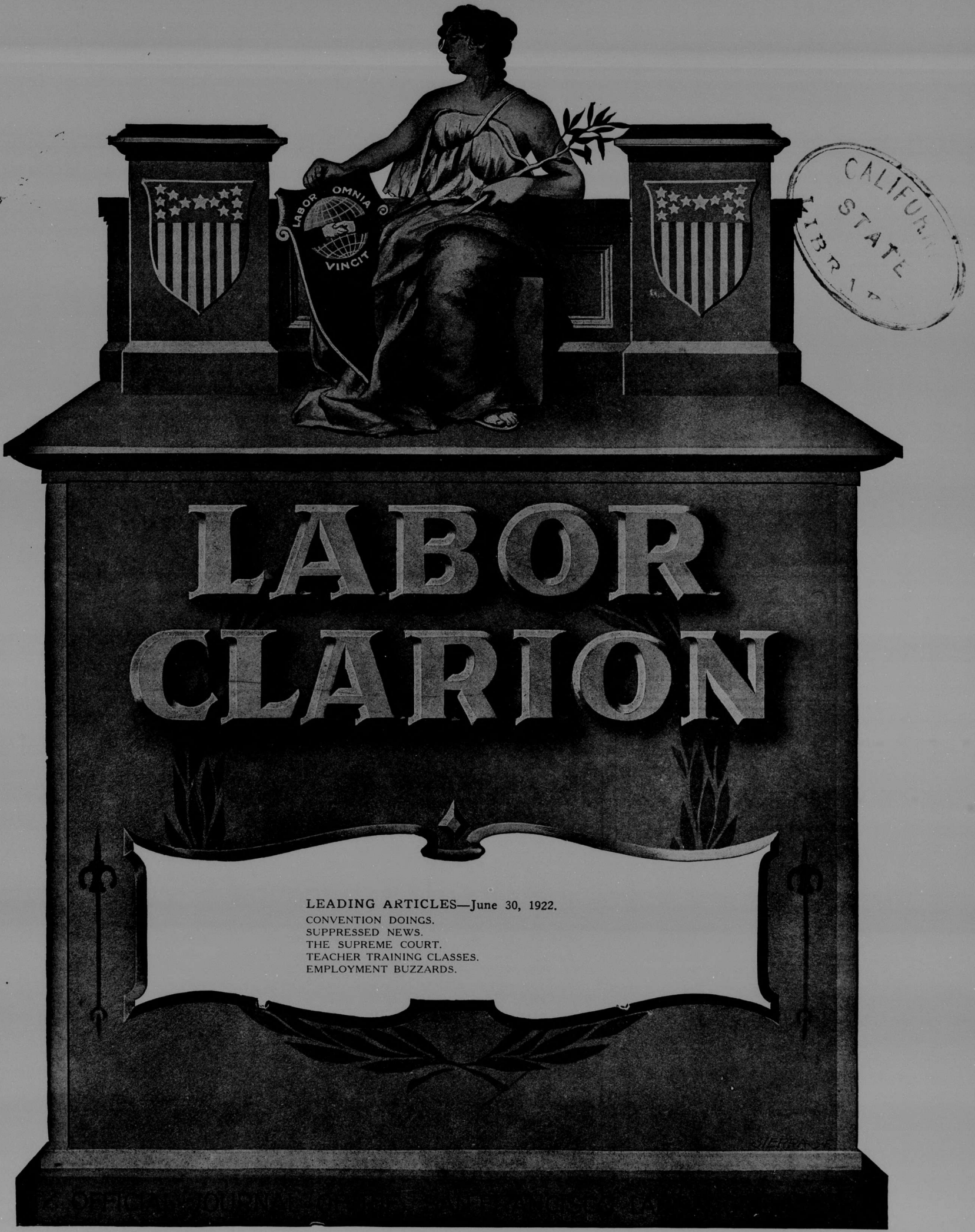


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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 30, 1922.  
CONVENTION DOINGS.  
SUPPRESSED NEWS.  
THE SUPREME COURT.  
TEACHER TRAINING CLASSES.  
EMPLOYMENT BUZZARDS.

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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1922

No. 22

## Convention Doings

Special to The Labor Clarion:

American Federation of Labor membership has stood in the face of all opposition and in the face of most trying industrial conditions. This was made clear by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in a statement in which he discussed the membership figures submitted to the convention in the annual report of the executive council.

So-called loyalty laws were vigorously condemned by the American Federation of Labor in adoption of the report of the committee on education which discussed the issue in detail.

"Such activities strike at the very heart of successful democracy," says the declaration adopted by the convention.

"The trade union movement in the United States has always taken a vital interest in public education and has in many instances throughout the past century been responsible for the extension and strengthening of the educational system of the country. Professor F. T. Carlton declares: 'The vitality of the movement for tax-supported schools was derived not from the humanitarian leaders, but from the growing class of wage earners.'"

Expansion of the American Federation of Labor's information and publicity activities and their unification under one department under the direction of the president was recommended to the convention by the committee on publicity and approved by the convention.

All organizations of labor are urged to appoint committees on education in the report of the committee on education unanimously adopted by the convention.

Action of the executive council in entering into relationship with the Workers' Education Bureau of America is commended and continuance of negotiations looking toward an organic relationship is ordered.

Completion of the American Federation of Labor survey of text-books and social studies was announced in the federation convention by the committee on education in its report, which was adopted by unanimous vote. The survey was made by O. S. Beyer, Jr., and is exhaustive and national in scope.

Extra educational activities conducted by organizations of employers are branded as threatening to the nation's public education system. Wide distribution of the report, which when made public in text will doubtless create a sensation in educational circles, was authorized. The committee presented to the convention a summary of the contents of the report, without, however, revealing the text in any particular.

Branding motion picture censorship as "an insidious threat," the American Federation of Labor convention went on record by unanimous vote in opposition to "this common and grave danger."

President Gompers was authorized by the convention, voting unanimously, to attend the next convention of the American Legion.

Labor's program for constitutional amendment and for legislation to secure the rights of the people against judicial usurpation was laid before the convention by the special committee appointed for that purpose and was adopted by the convention after nearly a full day of instructive oratory.

The program calls for a constitutional amendment on child labor, a constitutional amendment

to curb the power of courts, an amendment to safeguard the right to organize, and an amendment to make the constitution easier of amendment. In addition a program for immediate legislation is provided.

The complete report of the committee, one of labor's great historic documents, is as follows:

The American people are facing a critical situation. Their very existence as a democracy and a government of law is at stake. A judicial oligarchy is threatening to set itself up above the elected legislatures, above the people themselves.

Profiting by the unsettled industrial conditions of the country and the political apathy of the people, which have followed upon the conclusion of the world war, the forces of privilege and reaction have embarked upon a concerted and determined campaign to deprive the citizens of their constitutional liberties, to break down the standards of life which the American workers have laboriously built up in generations of suffering and struggle, and to emasculate or destroy their most effective weapon of resistance and defense—the labor unions.

Side by side with the implacable anti-union drive conducted by powerful organizations of employers throughout the country, who exercise their own unquestioned right to organize and yet brazenly deny their employees the same right, the unblushing subservience of many public officials to the dictates of big business and their undisguised contempt for the interests of the workers, the courts of the country, and particularly, the Supreme Court of the United States, have within recent years undertaken to deprive American labor of fundamental rights and liberties which heretofore have been accepted as deeply and organically ingrained in our system of jurisprudence.

Over a century ago Thomas Jefferson said:

"It has long been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the judiciary—the irresponsible body working like gravity, by day and by night, gaining a little today and gaining a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped."

The prophetic warning of the great champion of American democracy threatens to come true.

What confronts the workers of America is not one or several casual court decisions favoring the interests of property as against the human rights of labor, but a series of adjudications of the highest tribunal of the land, successively destroying a basic right or cherished acquisition of organized labor, each forming a link in a fateful chain consciously designed to enslave the workers of America.

Five years ago a severe blow was dealt by the Supreme Court decision in the notorious case of *The Hitchman Coal and Coke Company vs. Mitchell*, which seriously limited the right of organized labor to unionize establishments. The decision did not receive the condemnation it justly deserved because public attention was almost exclusively centered in the world war.

On January 3, 1921, the Supreme Court in the case of *Duplex Printing Press Company vs. Deering*, practically nullified the portions of the Clayton Act which were intended to safeguard the

rights of labor in industrial disputes and to limit the power of the courts to decide such disputes by summary injunction, thus striking down with one fell stroke the results of unceasing agitation of organized labor which had extended over twenty years and was designed to equalize before the law the position of workers and employers.

In December, 1921, the Supreme Court by its decision in the case of *Truax vs. Corrigan*, set aside as unconstitutional a state law which limited the power of the courts to issue injunction in labor disputes, thus frustrating the efforts of labor in all industrial states to secure relief from the arrogated authority of the courts.

In the same month the court in the case of *American Steel Foundries vs. Tri-City Central Trades Council*, virtually abolished the right of striking workers to picket, no matter how peaceably, authorized the courts arbitrarily to regulate the conduct of strikes, and set up a rule limiting strikers to the stationing of one "missionary" in front of each entrance to the struck establishment—one striking "missionary" to persuade hundreds or even thousands of strikebreakers of the iniquity of their course. What a mockery upon the acknowledged right of workers on strike to win over would-be strikebreakers by pleading and persuasion!

On May 15, 1922, the Supreme Court set aside as unconstitutional the Child Labor Law, which had been enacted after years of agitation on the part of the most forward-looking and humane elements of our citizenship.

On June 5, 1922, the Supreme Court handed down a unanimous opinion in the case of *United Mine Workers of America vs. Coronado Coal Co.*, which in effect opens the way for a general raid upon union funds, by holding that labor unions are suable as such and liable for damages to employers if caused by unlawful acts on the part of any of their striking numbers, whether such acts be authorized or not, so long as the strike is sanctioned by the union.

Thus by six decisions the United States Supreme Court, composed of nine men without direct mandate from the people and without responsibility to the people, has set aside a congressional enactment which clearly expressed the will of the vast majority of the people, and all but outlawed the activities of organized labor, which alone can protect the workers from the oppression and aggression of the greedy and cruel interests.

This despotic exercise of a usurped power by nine men, or a bare majority of them, over the lives and liberties of millions of men, women and children, is intolerable. With the immortal Lincoln we believe that

"The people of these United States are the masters of both Congress and Courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution." (Speech at Cincinnati, September 17, 1859.)

We are determined to preserve our rights as workers, citizens and freemen, and we call upon all fair-minded and liberty-loving citizens to unite with us in a determined effort to deprive the courts of the despotic powers which they have assumed, and to make our Government in full measure a government of the people, for the people and by the people. To this end your com-



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mittee recommends that the convention records itself in favor of, and promote the adoption of, amendments to the Constitution of the United States for the following purposes:

1. An amendment prohibiting the labor of children under the age of sixteen years in any mine, mill, factory, workshop or other industrial or mercantile establishment, and conferring upon Congress the power to raise the minimum age below which children shall not be permitted to work, and to enforce the provisions of the proposed amendment by appropriate legislation.

2. An amendment prohibiting the enactment of any law or the making of any judicial determination which would deny the right to the workers of the United States and its territories and dependencies to organize for the betterment of their conditions, to deal collectively with employers; to collectively withhold their labor and patronage and induce others to do so.

3. An amendment providing that if the United States Supreme Court decides that an act of Congress is unconstitutional, or by interpretation asserts a public policy at variance with the statutory declaration of Congress, then if Congress by a two-thirds majority re-passes the law, it shall become the law of the land.

4. In order to make the Constitution of the United States more flexible to meet the needs of the people, an amendment providing for easier amendments of the same.

Your committee further recommends that in conjunction with the campaign for the adoption of the suggested constitutional amendments Congress be urged to enact:

A. A Child Labor Law which will overcome the objections raised by the United States Supreme Court to the laws heretofore passed by Congress and nullified by the court.

B. A law that will make more definite and effective the intention of Congress in enacting Sections 6, 19 and 20 of the Clayton Act, which was manifestly ignored or overridden by the court.

C. A law repealing the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which was intended by Congress to prevent illegal combinations in restraint of trade, commonly known as "trusts," but through judicial misinterpretation and perversion has been repeatedly and mainly invoked to deprive the toiling masses of their natural and normal rights.

Your committee also recommends that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized and directed to call conferences of persons and associations interested in any or all of the above specified recommendations, for the purpose of obtaining advice, assistance and co-operation in the preparation of the proposed laws and constitutional amendments. Samuel Gompers was unanimously re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor for his 41st term Friday.

James Duncan, president of the Granite Cut-

ters' Union, was re-elected first vice-president without opposition.

Jos. F. Valentine, president of the International Molders' Union; Frank Duffy, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; Wm. Green, of the Miners' Union; William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of North America; T. A. Rickert, of the United Garment Workers of North America, were all re-elected vice-presidents without opposition.

The 43rd annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Portland, Ore., in October, 1923.

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### SUPPRESSED NEWS! No. 8.

Editor's Note: Because of suppression of vital news, the International Labor News has been furnishing each week for eight weeks one story suppressed by the daily press. This newspaper has published one of these suppressed stories on its first page each week in an effort to compel attention for vital information hitherto kept from the people. This is the last of the series.

### IGNORED BY PRESS.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—On June 5th United States Senator Nicholson of Colorado, Conservative Republican, during a tariff bill discussion, made one of the ablest and most terrific attacks upon the United States Steel Corporation ever delivered in the Senate, denouncing especially the steel interests' method of dictating to Congress tariff rates which will make their millionaires richer at the expense of the rest of the people of the United States.

The Steel Trust is dishonest because "it is impossible to determine the true annual earnings of the corporation by an examination of its annual reports."

It was unpatriotic because it exhibited the "outrageous spectacle of a great monopolistic combine gouging the consuming public for enormous dividends, credits to surplus, and additions to property investment at a time when the nation is struggling in the throes of war," to the tune of "hundreds of millions."

It is a corrupter of government because it "seems to be more strongly entrenched so far as getting preferential consideration than any other industry that I know of."

Its gross profiteering before, during and since the war, was shown up by an array of figures prepared by a reliable expert which stuns the

imagination and which have not been and cannot be denied.

Not a single newspaper in the United States carried a single line of this speech, which filled six pages in the Congressional Record! No press association reported it! Yet if Senator Nicholson had kicked another Senator in the shins it would have been "headlined" throughout the nation and provided an hour's discussion for the barber shop statesmen. That kind of news is "safe."

The incident which served the purpose of bringing out for the American people all this vitally interesting information about the Steel Trust was a row over the tariff rate on manganese ore. The Steel Trust owns a manganese mine in Brazil and wants the metal to come in free. There it gets its labor for 28 cents a day, and American producers say they can't compete and their mines are being put out of the running. Senator Nicholson showed that the Steel Trust now is protected on its products at the rate of \$11.04 per ton, or 33 1/3 per cent. The manganese rate asked for would have increased the cost only 16 cents per ton! But the Steel Trust fought it to the finish! Therefore, Nicholson calls the Steel Trust "selfish"! And he wants the tariff clapped on manganese to protect American working men and help develop American industry. But what does the Steel Trust care when it is not their industry?

This fight among the high priests of protection illustrates the fact that there is no guiding principle in our tariff making except that of grab, no longer any pretense that the tariff is intended to take up the difference in production costs here and abroad, no longer much consideration for anybody but those who have money to contribute to campaign funds.

The point in this story, however, is: Why was Nicholson's speech suppressed? A couple of Washington correspondents attached to the Senate press gallery were asked about it. And these wise old reporters responded: "We were afraid of it." Which being interpreted means that they knew if they put the story on the wire it would not have been printed; and they would have been in for a call down from their editors since as intelligent men they should have known that the Steel Trust has "preferential consideration" among knowing editors as well as politicians and that too much truth about that famous institution is taboo.

### DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: James C. Davidson of the locomotive engineers, Thomas J. Dolan of the trackmen, Alexander G. Bally of the dredgemen, Andrew G. Spilmacher of the boilermakers, Frederick Bergman of the cement workers, David Larsen of the milk wagon drivers, Edward Rodgers of the hod carriers.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1922.

Stories in the daily press are to the effect that Miss Robertson, Representative in Congress from an Oklahoma district, is in San Francisco. At the time she was elected the culinary crafts of her home town said she had been operating a non-union restaurant, was a hard taskmaster and that waitresses did not remain long in her employ. It is not likely San Francisco will receive her with any great amount of enthusiasm. The restaurants in this city are very largely union establishments and she will not feel very comfortable in them.

Andrew Furuseth recently suggested to President Harding that inasmuch as he had called upon the Steel Trust to do away with the seven-day week and the twelve-hour day that it might also be well to call the attention of the United States Shipping Board to the desirability of following suit. He probably entertained the opinion that the President might be able to exercise more influence over the Shipping Board than over the Steel Trust. The Shipping Board is a government institution and the President surely ought to offer his suggestions for reform to his own family first. Furuseth's point is well taken and we hope the chief executive will act in harmony with it.

For the forty-first time Samuel Gompers was again elected President of the American Federation of Labor this year at Cincinnati, and this time he was the unanimous choice of the delegates. Last year the Hearst papers spent months in circulating propaganda against him and succeeded in inducing a very able man to be a candidate, but when the votes were counted it was found that Gompers had scored an overwhelming triumph. This demonstrated to those outside the movement that they had no chance whatever to influence the great American labor movement in the selection of its officers, and they subsided, putting in no suggestions this year. Gompers is now 72 years of age and has, with the exception of one year, been President of the American Federation of Labor since its organization, serving for many years without pay in the early days of its history. He doubtless can retain the office as long as he desires, and, as he is still in the full possession of all of his faculties and is a vigorous fighter in the cause, it is likely he will not soon desire to retire. We wish him many years of active and useful service, for he has, by his work, won the confidence and respect of the great mass of American wage workers.

## The Supreme Court

We have reached a stage in the development of the power and alleged authority of the Supreme Court of the United States where it becomes desirable that the people devote serious thought to the question as to whether a curb of some kind is not necessary in order to prevent nine men from actually enslaving and dictating the manner of life of 100,000,000 human beings. It is quite generally conceded that there are in the halls of Congress lawyers who are just as capable as those on the Supreme Court bench, and when by a majority vote of the House and Senate, after advice from the ablest lawyers among the membership of these bodies pass legislation in the interest of the people, there is a serious reason to doubt whether the nine men comprising the Supreme Court should be allowed to nullify such laws. The Court was never granted such power by those who framed our scheme of government. It has usurped the power and has been allowed to use it without the authority ever having been conferred upon it.

At the convention which framed the Federal Constitution several attempts were made to clothe the court with such power, Madison having proposed that the Supreme Court be given the same veto power as that exercised by the President, and his plan, too, was overwhelmingly defeated. In spite of these undisputed facts we find that Court exercising even greater power than anyone at the Constitutional Convention had the hardihood to propose be given to it, and the people are meekly submitting to the condition.

In the very early stages of our history Thomas Jefferson became alarmed at the tendency of the courts to usurp powers not conferred upon them, and said:

"It has long been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the Germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the judiciary—the irresponsible body working like gravity, by day and by night, gaining a little today and gaining a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped."

Were that strong expression ours we would at once be branded as a dangerous individual and the organized labor movement be denounced for harboring such a creature, but fortunately Thomas Jefferson's reputation is beyond the possibility of reproach and it is, therefore, fairly safe to quote him.

If this is a government of the people by the people and for the people, then the nine men comprising the Supreme Court must be deprived of the power to tell the people, when they desire to do away with child labor, that they cannot do so. That the great mass of the American people are opposed to child labor there can be no doubt whatever, yet we find ourselves debarred by a decision of the Supreme Court from carrying out our ideas and desires in this regard.

It has been proposed by some people that the Court should definitely be denied the power to nullify any law passed by Congress. It has been suggested by others that in the event the Court has declared a law unconstitutional and Congress again passes it, the Court should not be permitted to nullify it. Again it has been demanded that when Congress by a two-thirds vote has passed a law that the Court has previously declared invalid, that then it shall become a valid law without the sanction of the Court. In fact a great number of plans have been presented to the people for consideration with the idea in mind of curbing the powers of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Just which scheme offers the best solution of the problem we are not prepared to say, but that eventually the citizens of this Republic will take action along the line of doing away with the tremendous power at present exercised by that Court we are quite certain, and that time, we believe, is not far in the future, because public sentiment is becoming aroused to the point of action as a result of a number of recent decisions.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Why is it that so many trade unionists lose their nerve, so loudly extolled in the meeting room, when they fail to demand the union label when making purchases?

Firemen were working on the second story of a burning building in New York when one of them felt something soft moving around his feet. He looked down through the dense smoke and saw a small cat gazing up at him piteously. Mewing, she led him to a box where four kittens were crouching. The cat herself could easily have escaped, but she would not desert her family. The fireman carried the box safely down stairs and Pussy followed.

The Labor Clarion is the property of the San Francisco Labor Council and its policies are controlled by the Council. It is, therefore, the bona fide labor paper of this city, and here is what the executive council of the American Federation of Labor says in its report to the Cincinnati convention now in session: "The labor papers are sentinels on guard throughout the country for the cause of mankind. They are extremely valuable advocates and defenders of the cause of the wage earners. Their struggle for existence is frequently a difficult one. The labor movement owes to the labor papers a great debt of gratitude for giving voice to labor's cause when often other avenues of publicity are closed. Every possible support should be given to the bona fide labor press in order that it may be strengthened for still greater work that lies ahead."

The public press makes altogether too much capital in favor of industrial autocracy out of the Supreme Court decision in the Coronado coal case. For, if an employer may sue a labor union for damages incurred in his business during a strike caused by his own under-cover men, there should follow the reciprocal right of the labor union suing the employer for the fraud practiced, the breaking of the contract or loss of income from the lockout. From such a state of affairs, it is not altogether certain that the employers will always win. Court procedure is a two-edged weapon, and it is not always as one-sided as the temporary injunction, and the armed detective force. American labor is too well grounded in constitutional and political principles of democracy and fair play to fear any method that brings the doings of employers into the light of day, as they will be brought if aired before a court and a jury.

The United States Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau, in co-operation with the National Educational Association, is calling a conference on Standards and Problems of Employment-Certificate Issuance to be held in Boston on the afternoons of July 5th and 6th, at the time of the annual meeting of the National Education Association. City and State school and labor officials will discuss phases of employment-certificate issuance with which they have had practical experience. Topics for consideration at the first session of the conference include the organization and procedure of the local issuing office, the relation of certificate issuance to the enforcement of school attendance, the value of certificate office records to the student of child labor problems, and the problem of State supervision of the issuance of employment certificates. The second session of the Conference will be devoted to a discussion of methods of enforcing the various standards of employment certificate issuance.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Ah wants a day off, boss, to look for a job faw mah wife."

"And—if she doesn't get it?"

"I'll be back tomorrow."—Phoenix.

Father (from upstairs)—Helen, isn't it time for the young man to go home?

Young Man—Your father is a crank.

Father (overhearing)—Well, when you don't have a self-starter a crank comes in mighty handy.—Boston Transcript.

"I never knew till I got a car," said Bishop Eighty, "that profanity was so prevalent."

"Do you hear much of it on the road?"

"Why," said the Bishop, "nearly everybody I bump into swears dreadfully."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Wife—Where, might I ask, have you been till this hour of the morning?

Husband—W—why, round at the c—club, of course, c—c—considerin' of a strike.

Wife—Well, you go back to your club and consider it a lockout!—London Mail.

Small Boy (handing grocer two cents)—I want two cents' worth of bananas.

"We have no bananas," said the grocer, not wanting to monkey with two cents.

"What's them," said the boy, pointing to a bunch of bananas.

"Pineapples," the grocer replied.

"Well, gimme two cents' worth of pineapples."

An applicant for work at the Ford plant asked a veteran Ford employee if it were true that the company was always finding methods of speeding up production by using fewer men. The veteran replied:

"Most certainly. In fact," he continued, "I just had a dream which illustrates the point. Mr. Ford was dead and I could see the pallbearers carrying his body. Suddenly the procession stopped. Mr. Ford had come to life. As soon as the casket was open he sat upright, and on seeing six pallbearers, cried out at once: 'Put this casket on wheels and lay off five men.'"—Wall Street Journal.

The defendant was on the witness stand, being questioned by the attorney for the plaintiff.

"Where vere you on Chuly d' nineteen?" the attorney asked.

"I opchecht!" interrupted the attorney for the defendant.

"Lettim esk me! Lettim esk me!" said the witness. "I ken enser!"

"I apchecht, y'r honer," reiterated the attorney for the defendant. "Id hes nutting t' do wit' d' case."

"Lettim esk me!" repeated the defendant. "I should worry if he esks me vere vas I on Chuly d' nineteen!"

An argument of such a spirited nature followed that the court was compelled to intervene several times. Each attorney was contending for his point, one asserting that the question was not germane and the other that he would show it was germane. At intervals the witness protested that he hadn't the slightest fear of the question. "Lettim esk me!" he said.

The court finally ruled that the question was permissible.

"Hah!" said the attorney for the defendant, ponderously and impressively, "Vere vere you on Chuly d' nineteen?"

"Hah!" said the witness, "I don't remember!"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### TEACHER TRAINING CLASSES.

On Monday, June 26th, a new session of the classes for the training of vocational teachers of trades and industries began on the campus of the University of California, and continues for six weeks at the University of California, until August 5th. In order to be near the scene of activity in the summer classes, the offices of the Division of Vocational Education for the San Francisco Bay Region, under the supervision of Benjamin W. Johnson, have been moved from the Oakland High School, Oakland, where evening classes have been conducted during the past winter, to the White-cotton Building in Berkeley. The evening classes will begin again the first of September, and will be conducted in a location available to the cities of the Bay Region, Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and San Francisco.

The purpose of these classes is to train competent men and women to become teachers of trade and industrial subjects in the public schools of California. While many trades are taught in the school system of California, among which are the building trades, machine and metal working trades, automotive and electrical trades, printing, and the clothing trades for women, the largest demand at present is for teachers of auto mechanics, with the building trades as a close second. There is a growing demand for young intelligent men and women who know their vocation and all its phases thoroughly. However, the mere fact that they know their trade is not a guarantee that they can teach what they know; hence, training in what to teach and how to teach it is provided by the Division of Vocational Education of the University of California, in co-operation with the State Board of Education, in these special classes.

The State is looking for high types of men and women who are thoroughly experienced in their respective trades and vocations. This means not less than three years' journeymen experience, or its equivalent, in addition to the usual apprenticeship period, with also a good back-ground of general education. In addition to the above attainments go the very important ones of good health and unquestioned high moral character. Every teacher exercises a moral influence in the school, consequently only men and women of unusual integrity and high ideals, and whose habits and attitudes their pupils may follow with profit, are desired as teachers. An agreeable personality, coupled with ability to learn and to instruct others, is very necessary. The ability to use the English language correctly, and the possession of a fund of civic and general information are indispensable requirements.

The immediate demand in the industrial education field is for auto mechanics teachers. Young men who are expert in all the phases of auto mechanics work, and who have the equivalent of a high school education or better, can be placed to advantage in some of the Union High schools.

The remuneration received by vocational teachers equals and exceeds that usually paid in the industrial field. The individual amounts vary from \$1400 to \$3000 a year, and the average is now around \$2000 for the initial salary. A teacher of exception ability, with good trade training and executive capacity can advance to even higher figures.

The Division of Vocational Education of the University of California desires to get in touch with any man or woman now in industry who wishes to enter the vocational teaching profession and who meets the requirements. The office of the Supervisor in the Whitecotton Building, Berkeley, is open daily and evenings by appointment. Phone Berkeley 483.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Tuesday, July 4th, being a holiday, the monthly meeting of the Apprentice Committee of Typographical Union will be postponed until Wednesday, the 5th. The committee will assemble at 7 o'clock in the evening of that day, when it will organize, outline its work for the coming year and proceed to examine a class of apprentices. The personnel of the committee for the ensuing term is: Joseph Faunt LeRoy, H. K. Green, F. H. Hubbell, V. E. Sawyer, G. A. Sheridan, C. M. Smith and Grant Wallace. All members of the committee are requested to report for work next Wednesday evening, the 5th.

The Membership Committee of the union will hold its July session Thursday, the 6th, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the union rooms, when a number of applications will be passed upon. E. J. Clarke, B. F. Coffman, R. A. Fleming, H. D. Hopkins, G. H. Knell, Charles H. Van Sandt and F. H. Vaughn have charge of this department of the union's business during the coming year.

C. A. Burtnett, who held a machine "sit" on the Chronicle in 1909-1911, passed through San Francisco this week en route to Los Angeles, after having made a hurried swing around a circle that extended as far east as Sioux City, Iowa.

News of the death of James Murphy, former president of New York Typographical Union No. 6, has been received in San Francisco. Mr. Murphy passed away while a patient in a New York hospital early this month.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen has been postponed from July 3rd to July 10th. The cause of the postponement was the close proximity of the first Monday of the month to a legal holiday—July 4th. Announcements containing the program of the July meeting will be distributed next week. An interesting feature of this meeting will be the exhibition of a page from a Gutenberg Bible printed in 1455, the property of John Henry Nash.

"Jack" Finley, a proofreader employed on the San Francisco Chronicle for the last twenty years, left his home in the Western Addition Sunday afternoon, June 11th, and has not been seen nor heard from by any of his family since that date. Mr. Finley made his home with two sisters, who are anxiously awaiting some news concerning him. He was a single man, age 52 years; weight, 180 pounds; height, 5 feet 8 inches; brown hair, slightly gray; gray eyes, ruddy complexion. When Mr. Finley left home he wore a dark blue serge suit of clothes and a black derby hat. He is a man of a retiring disposition and moderate habits, and his sudden and unaccounted disappearance is mystifying to his relatives and friends. Anyone having knowledge of his whereabouts is requested kindly to advise Typographical Union No. 21, 701 Underwood Building, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

Vincent Indici, for twelve years a compositor

in the office of L'Italia Daily News, left San Francisco last Monday for New York, whence he will sail July 5th on the Cunard liner Camaronia for Naples, Italy, the city of his birth, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Indici has been a resident of the United States for twenty-four years, twelve of which were spent in New York City and the remaining twelve in San Francisco. Before coming to the United States he was a member of an Italian Typographical Union fourteen years, and has been a continuous affiliate of the International Typographical Union since his arrival in this country. Mr. Indici was tendered a banquet in a cafe in the Latin quarter famous for its hospitality by his countrymen and fellow craftsmen on the eve of his departure for Naples, where, he says, he will live the rest of his life, provided he finds conditions as they were when he left there a quarter of a century ago.

Mrs. Lucy E. Higgins, sister of William G. Smith, a member of Typographical Union No. 21, and for a long time chairman of the old Morning Call Chapel, died at her home in Santa Clara, Cal., last week. Mrs. Higgins' death was not unexpected. She had been ill for three years. Her passing leaves Mr. Smith the sole survivor of a family that crossed the plains in 1853. Mrs. Higgins expired in the original home acquired by her parents upon their arrival in the old mission town seventy years ago next September. The sympathy of the entire membership of No. 21 is extended to Mr. Smith in his bereavement.

### MOLDERS ELECT OFFICERS.

At the annual election of the Molders' Union, held in the Labor Temple Tuesday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. F. Metcalf; vice-president, Joseph F. Smith; business agent, Frank Brown; financial secretary, A. T. Wynn; auditors, F. Wacke, G. Johnson, J. Gibson; members of the executive board, A. Burton, J. J. Field, Frank Brown and C. Bell; delegates to the Labor Council, Congressman John I. Nolan, R. W. Burton, John O. Walsh, J. E. Dillon and Frank Brown; treasurer, John O. Walsh; trustees, J. J. Field, Edward McGibney, Frank Moss, George Bayly, W. P. McCabe; doorkeeper, Charles McLean; inductor, G. Bitterlin; delegates to the Metal Trades Council, A. T. Wynn, R. W. Burton, J. E. Dillon and Frank Brown; delegate to the Label Section, H. Bell.

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DECEMBER 31st, 1921

Assets	\$ 71,851,299.62
Deposits	68,201,299.62
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,650,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	371,753.46

A Dividend of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31, 1921.

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## ORPHEUM.

Mildred Harris has risen to the top, in the firmament of picture stars, but has deserted the silver sheet for the legitimate stage and is fair on her way to rank in the top row of stage stars. She brings an exceptionally clever playlet.

Leo Carrillo—Star of "Lombardi Ltd," in his inimitable dialect stories. Carrillo is one of the country's greatest legitimate actors and comedians.

Kerekjarto—The sensational royal genius of the violin, who has created a furore with his music. Never has any violinist made such a great impression.

Flo Lewis—Dainty, peppy comedienne, in a brand new comedy idea. Miss Lewis hands out a laugh a minute.

Barnes & Moyer—"Laugh, laughs, laughs" and these two boys keep their audience in a state bordering on hysterics.

Bill Robinson—"The Dark Cloud of Joy," dancing and kidding his way into the hearts of his hearers.

Martin & Moore—Exceptional aerialists doing their famous "Seal Whip Turn."

Chong and Rose Moey—A dainty Chinese pair who give their conception of American songs and dances.

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## COLUMBUS SAVINGS &amp; LOAN SOCIETY.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY.—For the half year ending June 30, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after **SATURDAY, July 1, 1922.** Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1922. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1922, will earn interest from July 1, 1922.

G. BACIGALUPE,

President.

W. H. HARTWELL,

Cashier and Secretary,  
700 Montgomery street, northeast corner of  
Washington street.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, S. E. corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.; North Beach Branch, corner Columbus Ave. and Broadway.—For the half year ending June 30, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1922. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from July 1, 1922. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1922, will earn interest from July 1, 1922.

A. SBARBORO, President.

BANK OF ITALY, junction Market, Powell and Eddy Sts.; Montgomery Street Branch, corner Montgomery and Clay Sts.; Market-Geary Branch, junction Market, Geary and Kearny Sts.; Mission Branch, 3246 Mission St., near 29th St.; Park-Residio Branch, 926 Clement St.; Polk-Van Ness Branch, 1541 Polk St.; Eureka Valley Branch, junction Market, 17th and Castro Sts.; Sunset Branch, 8th Ave. and Irving.—For the half year ending June 30, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1922. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1922. **DEPOSITS MADE TO AND INCLUDING MONDAY, JULY 10, 1922, WILL EARN INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1922.**

P. C. HALE, Vice-President.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 California St., San Francisco; Mission Branch, Mission and Twenty-first Sts.; Park-Residio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.; Haight Street Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.—For the half year ending June 30, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-quarter (4¼) per cent per annum on all

deposits, payable on and after July 1st, 1922. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividend from July 1st, 1922. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1922, will earn interest from July 1st, 1922.

GEO. TOURNY, Manager.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market St., near Fourth.—For the half year ending June 30, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1922. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1922. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1922, will earn interest from July 1, 1922.

H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

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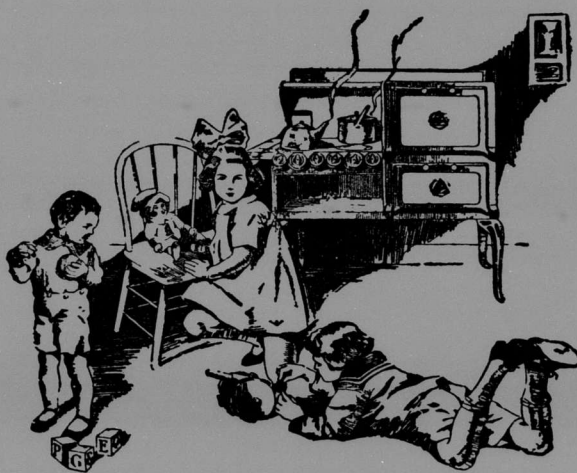
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Bring in your pass book, sign one of the forms provided, and that's all there is to it. We'll make the transfer for you without cost. If your transfer instructions are received before July 10, we'll pay interest as of July 1.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of June 23, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by Vice-President Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—President Hollis excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Typographical No. 21—Henry Heidelberg, George S. Hollis, H. Dilse Hopkins, George H. Knell, Keith R. Manzer, L. Michelson, James W. Mullen, James M. Scott, J. J. O'Rourke, Donald K. Stauffer. Stable Employees—Antone Carlson, vice E. C. Ferguson. Butchers No. 115—Victor Jamart, vice E. C. Thude. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Mailers Union, inclosing donation \$10 for Disabled War Veterans Fund. United States Senator Johnson and Congressmen Nolan and Kahn, relative to Merchant Marine and the reclassification acts.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Stove Mounters' Union, relative to reduction in wages and requesting assistance of Council.

**Resolutions**—Were submitted by Electrical Workers No. 151, relative to hydro-electric plant which will soon be in operation at Hetch-Hetchy, and requesting Council to indorse resolutions requesting Mayor Rolph, Board of Supervisors, Board of Public Works and City Engineer to prepare a transmission and distributing system for delivery of electricity to us by time plant is completed at Hetch-Hetchy. Moved resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolution reads:

Whereas, The people of San Francisco have invested a great many millions of dollars in the Hetch-Hetchy water system and will soon have in operation a large hydro-electric plant; and

Whereas, The citizens of San Francisco are paying as high as eight cents per kilowatt-hour for light and power, while the Market Street Railway Company has a contract with the Sierra and San Francisco Power Company calling for but ½ cent a kilowatt-hour, or less than one cent on a minimum load delivered in San Francisco; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that we request His Honor Mayor Rolph, the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Public Works and the City Engineer to prepare a transmission and distributing system for the delivery of electricity to the people of San Francisco by the time the plant is completed at Hetch-Hetchy; that we are of the opinion that only by such means can the people of San Francisco get relief from excessive prices for light and power and to enable San Francisco industries to grow and compete with those of other localities; and that we, therefore, are opposed to the plan now proposed to sell electricity at wholesale rates to light and power companies.

**Resolutions**—Were submitted by Waiters' Union No. 30, requesting Council to call upon United States Government to recognize and open trade relations with Soviet Russia. Moved resolutions be endorsed; amendment—resolutions be laid on table; amendment carried, 42 in favor, 28 against. Moved that the resolutions be taken from the table; motion lost, 23 ayes, 56 noes.

**Reports of Unions**—Trackmen—On request of International asked Council to assist Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings in appeal for pardon. Culinary Workers—Reported Chris's on Market St., Compton's and White Lunches are unfair. Boiler Makers—Are on strike against Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation; requested assistance of all unions. Laundry Workers—Have signed agreement with Laundry Owners for another year. Newsboys—Have adopted a working button.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on bills and warrants were ordered drawn.

**Receipts**—\$398.50. **Expenses**—\$430.70.

Council adjourned at 10:10 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P.S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; and to patronize the Municipal Railroad whenever possible. J. O'C.

### EMPLOYMENT BUZZARDS.

A young girl recently secured a "job" through a local employment office. She was induced to sign a paper, all of which she did not read. As soon as the first week's wages were due the employment agent telephoned that she must pay her commission on the job. He was reminded that the verbal agreement was that the commission was to be paid out of the second and third week's wages. Then the agent got "nasty" and insisted on getting his money.

The young woman, rather frightened, told her employer, who discovered that the job which paid her \$16 a week cost her \$17.25 to secure, and he immediately notified his manager never to send to that agent for any more "help." The young woman's brother is now handling the payments to the employment buzzard and he insists that the nastier the E. B. gets the smaller will be the weekly payments for the job he "secured."—San Diego Labor Leader.

The International Flint Glass Workers' Union, according to latest reports, has 131 local unions with a total membership of 8515. The union will negotiate a new wage scale and working agreement for all locals next month.

## CHILDREN'S ACCOUNT

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They can not start too soon.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

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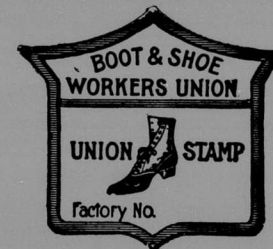


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Collis Lovely, General President  
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

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## Brief Items of Interest

The fifth annual convention of the International Fur Workers' Union re-elected Morris Kaufman general president and voted to spend at least \$50,000 in organization work during the next two years; the money will be raised by a \$2 annual assessment and 1 per cent of initiation fees.

The newly elected officers of Retail Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410, of San Francisco, are: President, F. L. Martin; vice-presidents, Jacob Schlusell and R. E. Hooper; recording secretary, F. J. Denworth; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Levy; guide, Bert Patton; inside guard, A. Schwartz; outside guard, Benjamin Reese; trustees, Sam Abrams, H. F. Fleischmar, Harry Ring; delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, F. A. O'Brien, Jacob Schlusell, J. E. Kelly; delegates to the Label Section, M. E. Kirby, H. F. Fleischman. The union unanimously endorsed the proposed California Water and Power Act. The newly elected officers will be installed at the July meeting of the union.

All incumbent officers of Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 have been nominated for re-election for another term without opposition. The election was held last night. The union has endorsed the proposed California Water and Power Act.

Lawrence J. Flaherty, president of the Building Trades Council, has appointed the following Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee to work in conjunction with a similar committee from the Labor Council: T. Doyle, F. P. Nicholas, T.

Parkinson, Joseph Marshall, Joseph Tuite, J. H. Clover, J. H. Trumpower.

The Stove Makers' Union has applied to the Labor Council for sanction to strike in the three stove building plants around San Francisco Bay. Last week all of the stove manufacturing plants posted a notice of a 10 per cent wage reduction, effective on July 1. The two unions affected by the announcement held a meeting early in the week and voted to strike in the event that the proposed cut was put into effect. Over a hundred men are affected in the three plants.

The newly elected officers of the Label Section are: President, John Coakley; vice-president, May McCullough; secretary, William H. Lane; secretary-treasurer, George P. M. Bowns; sergeant-at-arms, P. J. Mahoney; trustee, Cora Walcott; agitation committee, K. R. Manzer, W. G. Desepte, J. Frankenstein; label agent, George P. M. Bowns.

The San Francisco Councils of the Young Men's Institute, comprising many trade unionists, are planning an excursion to Yosemite Valley, July 8 to 15, for which a remarkably low rate of \$47.50 for the entire trip has been secured. Accommodations have been made for a party of 500 at Yosemite Lodge Annex, with the exclusive use of its equipment, including swimming pools, tennis courts, dance pavilion and theatre. There will be moonlight trips to Mirror Lake, hikes, games, races and sports, music and dancing, camp fires, theatricals, side trips to Hetch-Hetchy, Mariposa Big Trees and Glacier Point. Reservations must

be made on or before July 3. For information apply to these members of the committee: Clarence McMiham, John J. O'Brien, John Coughlan, Joseph D. Welch, James J. Benn, Frank A. McCarthy, or telephone Market 670 or Park 9308.

L. S. Gordon, secretary of the Federation of Railway Shop Employees here, says that all of the ballots cast by the Pacific Coast unions have been forwarded to Chicago to be counted. Coast men are over 95 per cent in favor of a strike, said Gordon.

The San Francisco Letter Carriers' Union will hold its annual reunion and picnic at Shellmound Park next Sunday. An elaborate program of games, races, athletic sports, music and dancing has been arranged by the committee. The proceeds from the affair will go into the treasury of the sick and death benefit fund of the organization.

The International Typographical Union continues to make substantial progress in winning the 44-hour week, according to President McParland's monthly report. There are 6000 journeymen printers and 931 apprentices on the strike payroll. From May 20, 1921, to May 20, 1922, the Typographical Union collected \$9,516,349 in strike assessments and paid out \$8,863,578 in strike expenses.

The Boilermakers' Union has called its men out of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding plant because of the fact that the scale of the union is not being paid. About 200 men are out, and the union announces that they will not return until a satisfactory agreement has been reached with the management. Other shipyards on the other side of the bay may also become involved.

The quarterly meeting of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in San Francisco on July 23, at which time arrangements will be perfected for the annual convention of the Federation to be held at Long Beach the first week in October. Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, who is investigating labor conditions in the Hawaiian Islands, expects to return to San Francisco about July 17.

During the past month the International Upholsterers' Union has increased its membership by more than 200 initiations. After seven months the local of New York City has won its strike against a wage reduction, the men returning to work at the former scale for another year. In California the union upholsterers expect shortly to receive a wage increase.

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